FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES IMF ASSEMBLY

PY021951 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1138 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--Argentine Interior Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has advocated coordination of international economic policies to attack inflation. He noted that the critical situation of developing countries that do not produce oil (?is undermining) the balance of the international economic system.

The text of the speech that the economy minister delivered in his capacity as governor for Argentina yesterday at the IMF assembly held in Washington was disclosed in Buenos Aires by the Economic Ministry.

In his speech Martinez de Hoz referred to the representation of the bloc of Latin American and Caribbean countries. He also warned that the effects of the present international situation on these nations, such as a fall in the levels of economic activities, a general increase of the inflation rates, a decrease in the growth of trade and an increase in the deficits of their balance of payments.

He also noted "the important effort that many nations are making to decrease" their inflation rates. He added that any development in this area can only be achieved through the coordination of policies at the international level since isolated measures may worsen even more the balance of payments problems.

He criticized "the trend to resort to or to increase protectionist tariffs as a number of countries are doing," since this may decrease international trade and consequently may pose difficulties for maintaining "acceptable levels of growth."

As for the imbalance of the balance of payments between groups of countries, Martinez de Hoz stated that the oil-exporting nations will have a $110 billion surplus, while industrialized countries will have $65 billion deficit and the developing countries that do not produce oil a deficit of $72 billion.

He added that "the perspectives for 1981 are not very attractive since estimates for the deficits of non-oil producing countries total $80 billion."

He noted that there is a trend for developing countries to appeal to the international financial centers. He said: "We believe that there are some circumstances which may hinder the process of financial mediation," such as "the excessive restrictions imposed because of the risks involved and the financial controls that are imposed."

CLARIN: NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS LEFT UNEXPECTEDLY

PY020246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1154 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--The two diplomats who had been in charge of the Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital unexpectedly left Argentina about 20 days ago, it was learned today through a press report, but the San Martin Palace has not yet released any official information on the matter.

According to the newspaper CLARIN, which quotes responsible sources, the diplomatic personnel of that embassy unexpectedly left the country without any apparent reason."

The Argentine Foreign Ministry was not notified of the departure of the Nicaraguan diplomats. However, it received a note from the Panamanian Government indicating that the Panamanian Embassy in Buenos Aires will take over the representation of Nicaraguan interests in Argentina.

The newspaper adds that the Argentine Government had rejected the Panamanian note because it considers the procedure inadequate, since Argentine still maintains formal representation in Managua through Ambassador Marcelino Chuburu Lastra.

The San Martin Palace sources, quoted by the newspaper, stated that relations between the two governments are currently "excellent."

Although the sources could not give exact information on the date the Nicaraguans left the embassy, they noted that they left before the assassination of former President Anastasio Somoza in Asuncion, Paraguay, on 17 September.

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The embassy was made up of two diplomats; one of them was Rafael Castellon, who was designated as charge d'affaires by the junta for reconstruction of Nicaragua. Both diplomats arrived in Buenos Aires last June and made their first public appearance at the 9 July Te Deum, dressed in shirts and blue jeans, which forced Argentine officials to ask them to leave the cathedral.

BRIEFS

UNITAS NAVAL OPERATION--The joint Argentine-U.S. Unitas XXI operation has ended after 6 days of maneuvers in the south Atlantic which included antisubmarine operations, naval combat and logistical support. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 12 PY]

CUSTOMS DUTIES REDUCTION--Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--The Economy Ministry today approved an overall customs reform by which imported products will not be taxed over 55 percent; therefore, Customs duties on imports will be reduced by 8 to 20 percent. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1128 GMT 1 Oct 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TWO FOREIGNERS KILLED IN BATTLE 1 OCT

PY030019 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1658 GMT 2 Oct 80

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Oct (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government reported today that two foreigners have died in battle and that five others have been expelled for their participation in an alleged subversive plan. An official report released by the Interior Ministry indicates that a Brazilian and an Argentine, both identified as members of the clandestine Montoneros movement of Argentina, were killed by security agents last night in Santa Cruz, a city located 900 km southeast of here. At the same time, these sources confirmed the 19 September expulsion order affecting a Colombian, a Venezuelan, two Italians and a Norwegian, all of them members of international labor organizations. The official report indicates that these persons are charged with open intervention in domestic affairs and with preparing a subversive plan.

The two foreigners killed in Santa Cruz were officially identified as Denis Palmieri, Brazilian, and Eduardo Bernardini, but the details of the confrontation have not been released.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Daniel Salamanca Trujillo explained last night during a press conference the reasons for the expulsion of the five foreigners, who are representatives of international union organizations. Salamanca stated that Colombian Jose Alberto Moncada, Venezuelan Trinas Allurtoy, Italians Cal Rengioso and Frisco Enzo, and Norwegian Juan Ulf entered the country at the beginning of August as tourists and without notifying the officials that they were members of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations (ICFTUO) and of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). Salamanca told the press that the five foreigners chose a downtown hotel as their "operation base" in La Paz to carry out intensive activity, even sending coded cable information abroad directly, distorting the real situation of the political process which exists in the country.

The under secretary labeled this attitude as an "open intervention in the domestic affairs of the country" and described their actions as a "frank commitment with a subversive plan" against the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He added that the five foreigners were arrested by the state security organizations on 19 September. Their documents were seized and a few hours later they were expelled from the country. "Among the documents there are receipts for money given to subversive elements," he added.

GOVERNMENT STATUTE SETS FORTH POWERS OF JUNTA

PY011958 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep pp 1, 5

[Text of government of national reconstruction statute issued in Miraflores headquarters, La Paz, on 18 July]

[Text] The junta of commanders in chief of the national armed forces, in its role of constituent power, decrees that the Bolivian Government will direct its actions and will lead the efforts of all Bolivians toward the fulfillment of the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction in compliance with the "Declaration of Participation of the National Armed Forces in the Political Process of National Reconstruction" dated 17 July 1980. For this purpose, the 1967 constitution has been put into effect, in addition to the above-mentioned objectives and the rules for the operation of the government outlined herein.

Article 1. The junta of armed forces commanders made up of the commanders in chief of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy, is the supreme body of the Bolivian state and the leader of the process of national reconstruction.

The junta of commanders inspires, encourages and supports the state branches helping them to perform with authority moral integrity, ability, effectiveness and historial timeliness within the framework of the process of national reconstruction. The junta of commanders is the commander in chief of the national armed forces, and appoints a commander of a service branch to occupy the presidency of the nation.

Article 2. In case of illness, leave or temporary absence of any of the junta members, the chief of staff of the respective branch will be appointed as interim commander and member of the junta.

Article 3. In case of the permanent disability or death of the president, the most senior branch commander of the junta will be appointed president until the junta of armed forces commanders can appoint a new president of the nation.

Article 4. When the president of the nation travels abroad or is given leave of absence by the junta, the presidency will be entrusted to the most senior branch commander and member of the junta. The acting president will take over as such following the same procedures as those observed when swearing in the president of the nation.

Article 5. The junta of commanders will meet at the request of any of its members and will be able to do so only if all three members are present, except in the case provided for in Article 2, that is, the temporary absence of one of the members. Decisions will be made on the basis of a simply majority. On essential issues and the bases provided for in Articles 1 and 11, the vote must be unanimous. The post of general secretary of the junta of commanders in chief will be entrusted to the chief of the General Staff of the armed forces.

Article 6. The junta of commanders will appoint the members of the Supreme Court, the national attorney general, and the national comptroller general. The junta will also exercise the powers of the legislative branch established by Article 59 of the constitution. Together with the president of the nation, it will exercise all international and military powers and make the appointments in other branches of government, especially the powers established in clauses 2, 3, 7, 14, 16, 19, 22 and 23 of Article 96 of the national constitution.

Article 7. The president of the nation, in addition to those powers and prerogatives established in the national constitution, will assume those of each of the legislative chambers provided for in Articles 62 and 66 of the constitution.

Article 8. In drawing up laws, the junta of commanders will take into account the suggestions of the National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPLAN), the CONAPOL [expansion unknown] and the National Advisory and Legislative Commission (CONAL).

Article 9. The junta of commanders will decide on how many ministers are needed to effectively conduct the affairs of the national administration and will establish the specific functions of these ministers.

Article 10. Each of the members of the junta of commanders will enjoy the same privileges and immunity as the president of the nation.

Article 11. This statute and all the basic documents of the process of national reconstruction can be amended only if such is unanimously decided upon by the members of the junta of commanders.

Article 12. This statute will go into effect upon being signed and be valid for a period of 3 years. At the end of this period the junta will evaluate the results attained by the process of national reconstruction on the basis of which it will decide on the extension of this statute's validity.

Issued in the Miraflores headquarters, city of La Paz, on 18 July 1980.
Signed: Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, Army commander in chief;
Brig Gen Waldo Bernal P., Air Force commander in chief;
Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas R., Navy commander in chief

GOVERNMENT DENIES RECEIVING IRAQI REQUEST FOR ARMS

PY020257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2046 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Oct (TELAM)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has flatly denied having received a request for Brazilian arms from the Iraqi Government.

The Army Materiel Department (IMBEL) also denied having received any request for Brazilian arms for Iraq.

Brazilian officials have thus denied rumors originated in London indicating that the Iraqi Government has been negotiating with several countries, including Brazil, to obtain arms and ammunition for its army that is waging a war against Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ACCEPTANCE OF SOVIET PETROLEUM OFFER

PY021348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1259 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Oct (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry has reported that Brazil has accepted a Soviet offer to sell Brazil 300,000 tons of petroleum by the end of the current year. Brazilian authorities estimate that the Soviet offer represents a supply of 24,000 barrels of petroleum per day during the last three months of this year.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Brazil will pay the Soviet Union approximately $33.75 per barrel.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS RATIONING, INCREASES FUEL PRICES

PY021248 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] In view of the oil crunch resulting from the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the Brazilian Government will not implement fuel rationing; however, a liter of gasoline will cost 45 cruzeiros as of tomorrow, which represents an increase of 18.4 percent. At the same time, bottled gas will now cost 235 cruzeiros per 13-kg bottle, diesel oil will cost 13.70 cruzeiros per liter and fuel oil will cost 10.50 and 13.10 cruzeiros per liter. Aviation kerosene will cost 15.50 cruzeiros per liter, but there will be no increase on kerosene for household uses.

PAPER CALLS FOR REALISTIC APPROACH TO OIL PROBLEM

PY021527 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Oil Figures"]

[Text] The economic difficulties which Brazil faces as a result of the Persian Gulf war are certainly serious, but nothing could be worse at this time than exaggerating them.

Briefly, this is the scope of the problem: Brazil has been importing 1,040,000 barrels of oil per day. Of this quantity, it used 840,000 barrels and saved 200,000 to build up its stocks.

Therefore, with the loss of the 400,000 barrels per day that we used to re eive from Iraq, consumption has been affected only to the extent of 200,000 barrels.

In the meantime, between 150,000 and 160,000 barrels have already been guaranteed by other suppliers. It has been reported that these suppliers will receive their normal prices, that is, slightly higher than the oil which we received from Iraq, where Brazil had obtained special treatment, but considerably lower than spot market prices.

This is the true picture. It shows that the crunch is worrisome but not frightening. We must save oil byproducts and do it seriously and earnestly, but there should be no fears that economic activity will be restrained.

UNRESTRICTED TRADE REPORTED OPENED WITH EASTERN EUROPE

PY030200 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government has decided to open trade with Eastern European countries without any restrictions, encouraging private companies to carry out joint operations with state companies. Rubens Barbosa, coordinator for COLESTE [Coordinating Group for Trade With the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe], stated yesterday that "more business has been done with Eastern Europe during the past 3 months than during the past 20 years."

He indicated that the positive development of negotiations with Eastern Europe is in line with "slow, secure and gradual" policies. He recognized that there have been difficulties for a long time in view of ideological differences, stressing that businesses "are also political." But he added that private businessmen are quite interested in doing business because they feel that something has changed."

The socialist market in Europe is quite favorable for textile products, shoes and iron ore, in addition to their being good suppliers of basic material for fertilizers and technology for the research and processing of coal.

The Polish COPEX has already joined a Santa Catarina state group to exploit deep coal mines. There are current discussions with Romania on cooperation in the exploitation of open-mit mines. Negotiations are being carried out now with Czechoslovakia for the supply of technology and equipment for the construction of thermoelectric plants running on coal. And there is the possibility of purchasing from the Soviet Union technology for the use of peat and the gasification of coal, in both cases at private initiative.

COLESTE has used private initiative to overcome the difficulties imposed by ideological differences.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES INVITATION TO VISIT CANADA

PY021352 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 5

[By special correspondent Teresa Goulart]

[Excerpt] Quebec--The Canadian Government is interested in strengthening its relations with Brazil and has invited President Joao Figueiredo to visit Canada. This invitation was conveyed yesterday by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during a meeting which they held in Ottawa. At this meeting they discussed bilateral issues and exchanged information on world events, such as the development of the North-South dialogue in which Canada has played a significant role.

DISTURBANCES FORCE CLOSURE OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA021406 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--A temporary 2-day closure has been ordered at the national university starting today. The closure will last until Monday. It is due to student disturbances on campus, where a powerful bomb planted by terrorists went off last night. This attack caused two serious injuries and several thousand pesos worth of damage. University activities will resume on Monday, the rector said.

Situation 'Under Control'

PA030323 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The army and the police have the situation at the national university under control following rioting by university students. Damage at the university has been estimated at 100,000 pesos. Two vehicles of the district's bus enterprise were attacked with rocks but no one was injured. This afternoon the university was still under police and military control to prevent new incidents. Meanwhile, classes are still suspended. They will be resumed only when the causes of the suspension have been removed.

EIGHT BOLIVIAN REFUGEES TO LEAVE FOR BOGOTA NEXT WEEK

PY010309 Paris AFP in Spanish 1922 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry reported today that eight Bolivians who sought asylum 3 months ago at the Colombian Embassy in La Paz, received their safeconducts and will leave for Bogota next Saturday. Two union leaders and three children are among the refugees. Five other refugees at the Colombian Embassy will be authorized next week to leave for Colombia, the Foreign Ministry stated.

M-19 AGITATORS ARRESTED WHILE DISTRIBUTING PROPAGANDA

PA291535 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The six agitators of the self-styled 19 April Movement, M-19, caught yesterday distributing subversive propaganda among those attending the dedication of the overpass located between 68th Street and Avenue of the Americas, will be turned over to the Military Institutes Brigade within the next few hours. The M-19 members were caught distributing fliers about their movement. Those arrested have been identified as Luis Ruben Camacho, Luis Antonio Portela, Hector Felipe Icaza Santiesteban, Andres Ramiro Pineda, Jesus Castillo and Marta Rojas.

MINISTER REPORTS FARC KILLS 103 PEASANTS IN EL PATO

PA011504 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has asserted that 103 peasants have been killed in the last few months by communist guerrillas of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. The senior military officer said that guerrillas have constantly intimidated the peasants of El Pato and, as a result, many of them have had to leave the area and ask for official protection. Camacho added that the troops will not be withdrawn from the area. He said they have a mission to fulfill there, namely, to protect the lives, honor and properties of the settlers.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES--Jorge Mario Eastman was appointed ambassador to the United States today through decree 2586, which was signed by President Julio Cesar Turbay and by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 80 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SPLIT WITH NICARAGUA

PY021344 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Asuncion on 1 October]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that on 1 October 1980 the Paraguayan Government decided to sever official relations with the Nicaraguan government junta for national reconstruction. This decision was made on the basis of many strong indications that Nicaragua's Sandinist movement participated in the attack perpetrated in Paraguay against former President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

This participation was further aggravated by the reckless and ill-intentioned statements of a member of the Nicaraguan government junta for national reconstruction, Rafael Cordova Rivas, who on 17 September insulted and severely threatened the president of Paraguay, which is an offense against the Paraguayan people, who elected him as chief of state by an overwhelming majority in free elections.

The facts we mention here have been duly proven by irrefutable evidence which the Paraguayan Government has and constitute an open violation of international law and respect for the dignity and sovereignty which must prevail between nations and peoples that seek peaceful coexistence.

Prior to the events mentioned in this communique, the Paraguayan Government had expelled two members of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Asuncion in view of information received about their criminal records and the suspicious activities which they were carrying out. These suspicions have unfortunately been confirmed in full by many and reliable statements and by events which are well known.

UK ECONOMIC MISSION OFFERS FINANCING FOR ITAIPU PROJECT

PY302053 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Excerpt] British businessmen expressed interest yesterday in financing the transmission of electric energy from Itaipu through our territory, as well as other infrastructure projects, such as the building of airports in the interior of the country and the modernization of the national railway system.

During a meeting held yesterday at the industry and commerce ministry, the members of an economic mission headed by Lord Merivale, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the House of Lords, made an assessment of their activities in this country during this week.

The visiting businessmen mentioned, among other projects, the following which they may finance in this country: the modernization of the Carlos Antonio Lopez railway and the building of the future soybean railway which will be connected with the Brazilian railway system for the specific purpose of providing an outlet to Atlantic ports for Paraguayan products.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE LAW FOR 90 MORE DAYS

PY021701 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The Interior Ministry has submitted a note to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in which it informs them that the government has decided to extend the state of siege law, exclusively in Asuncion, for another 90 days. The Interior Ministry note is attached to a copy of the decree law through which the executive branch orders another extension of the state of siege. The note was submitted today, but is dated 27 September. This information and the decree will be discussed in regular sessions of both chambers that will be held on Thursday. As in the past, they will be filed later.

The Interior Ministry note, however, does not state the reasons for this decision. It is not known whether the killing of Somoza is one of the causes for this extension.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARREST OF OPPOSITION LEADER LAINO

PY011703 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 11

[Excerpts] Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] was detained yesterday at about 1530. He was later taken to the 3d Police Precinct building and finally to the police intelligence department building where, according to what high-ranking intelligence department officials told this newspaper, Laino will be held for "questioning."

Miguel Abdon Saguier, secretary general of the PLRA, charged that Laino was arrested at about 1530 by about 10 men dressed in civilian clothes when he was about to get into his Ford Escort to go downtown. Abdon Saguier said that Laino was later taken in a black Opala to the 3d Police Precinct building.

When Mrs Rafaela Guanes de Laino was asked about the details of her husband's arrest, she said that "this morning (yesterday) at about 0515 police and military officers proceeded to carry out a dragnet operation throughout the neighborhood. At about the same time, some 15 men came to our house. They went through the entire house, but they were very kind and were always excusing themselves. They did not have a police warrant to enter the house, but this is something we are used to in our country."

Mrs Laino categorically stated that "once again the government is responsible for the physical and psychological well-being of my husband."

A communique issued later by the PLRA vice president and secretary general, J. Manuel Benitez Florentin and Manuel Abdon Saguier, respectively, gives the details of Laino's arrest. It states, moreover, that "those that have arrested Laino have neither disclosed the charges against him nor showed a proper arrest warrant."

The communique adds: "This procedure clearly violates the present constitutional laws. The PLRA borad, therefore, categorically protests this arrest. Under the pretext of carrying out dragnet operations, the government is abusing, threatening and frightening the people, thus carrying out a virtual terrorist activity in our country."

National Agreement Board Supports Laino

PY021536 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 14

[Excerpts] The national agreement board has issued a statement signed by its president, Luis A. Resck, in which it repudiates the arrest of Laino and the raid perpetrated on his house.

The statement says: "This raid and the dragnet operation that is being carried out throughout the country is causing anguish among the people, since its only objective is to threaten citizens. This is a serious attack against the dignity of all men and a flagrantly illegal search."

It adds: "These irrational and insulting measures, which only lead to the dehumanization of the present structures, not only expose the repressive system but also the existence of a sort of government terrorism that is the result of an autocratic regime that governs it with lies, social injustice and corruption."

The national agreement board has expressed its solidarity with Laino, and it holds the authorities responsible for his well-being. Moreover, it demands Laino's prompt release and it "reasserts its irrevocable position to struggle for a state of rights."

Police Ordered To Produce Laino

PY022335 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2150 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Supreme Court today sent a note to the chief of police ordering him to present Domingo Laino to the court tomorrow at 1000. The court issued the order in response to a habeas corpus petition filed by two lawyers on behalf of Laino, who has been detained at the 3d Police Precinct.

CPT PRESIDENT PROTESTS ARREST OF UNION LEADERS

PY021600 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 17

[Excerpts] The Executive Committee of the Paraguayan Workers Federation [Confederacion Paraguaya de Trabajadores--CPT] has released the following communique:

"The CPT publicly repudiates the unfriendly attitude shown by Raul Dutreleau toward the workers and the union of the Cocotera San Roque Company of Roque Gonzalez de Santa Cruz and the systematic persecution carried out by Dutreleau against union leaders of this company. It also holds Dutreleau reponsible for the unjust detention of Ceferino Cuenca, secretary general of the union, and three members of the union executive board now held by investigations police."

Regarding this problem, CPT Secretary General Modesto Ali sent a letter to Pastor Coronel, chief of the investigations police, stating: "I am writing this letter in the name of the CPT to appeal for your personal intervention for the immediate release of Ceferino Cuenca, secretary general of the union of the Cocotera San Roque Company, and of the members of the executive committee who have been held for the last 8 days in the vigilance and crimes department."

"The CPT states its concern over this regrettable event and, knowing your feelings of friendship toward workers and the CPT, it expects a solution favorable to the union leaders."

GOVERNMENT DECREE SUSPENDS OPPOSITION JOURNAL EL PUEBLO

PY021729 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Decree No 658, through which the printing and distribution of the weekly EL PUEBLO is suspended until further notice.

Asuncion, 1 October 1980

Whereas: The latest issues of the weekly journal EL PUEBLO, the official mouthpiece of the Revolutionary Febrerist Party, in clear violation of established laws, disregarding the most elemental sense of humanity and in open violation of the principles of human rights, has expressed through its pages its support for crime, something which is prohibited by article 17 of the constitution;
And whereas it has also deliberately contested the proceedings of government institutions that are aimed at guaranteeing the security of persons and the defense and establishment of the peace and order that our country is experiencing;
And since rude criticism and defamatory and slanderous articles against government officials and members of the armed forces are characteristics of this journal;
And since it is the responsibility of the government to safeguard citizens from those who hide behind the freedom of the press guaranteed by the constitution and national laws to commit abuses that are characteristic of the licentiousness of the press and by so doing violate the right that any society has to rely on a serious, responsible and truthful press;

The interior minister has, therefore, ordered:
Article 1. The suspension of printing and distribution of the journal EL PUEBLO until further notice.
Article 2. It is so ordered.

Signed: Sabino A. Montanaro, interior minister

CUBAN REFUGEES OCCUPY U.S. EMBASSY, LEAVE PEACEFULLY

PY020301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0213 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (LATIN)--Four Cuban refugees today peacefully occupied the U.S. Embassy in Lima and after 65 minutes they were talked into voluntarily leaving the embassy, according to diplomats of the U.S. Embassy.

The Cubans demanded that Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman speed up their requests for visas to travel to the United States. An embassy spokesman said the diplomat told the Cubans that if they continued to occupy the embassy, they could complicate the issuance of their visas. He added that the refugees left a memorandum explaining "the critical situation" which is being experienced by approximately 500 Cubans who have been in Lima since April when they were received by Peru.

PERUVIAN, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET AT LIMA AIRPORT

PY030049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Oct (AFP)--Toda the foreign ministers of Peru and Chile discussed here the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the joint cooperation commission. Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas, who made a short stopover at Jorge Chaves International Airport on his return trip from New York, held a cordial meeting with his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias.

According to eyewitnesses, the two ministers talked about international and inter-American problems, especially about the need for the meeting of the joint Peruvian-Chilean commission, which should discuss economic and trade matters and the movement of people at the border area of the two countries.

Chilean diplomatic circles regarded the meeting, which is the fourth held by the two ministers, as very important for improving bilateral relations, because it reflects their interest in strengthening relations until their normalization by an exchange of ambassadors.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DECREE CREATING JOURNALISTS BOARD

PY021529 Lima Radio America in Apsnish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] After signing decree No 23221, which created the Peruvian Journalists Board, President Belaunde reiterated the complete and unrestricted freedom of press in the country. In a solemn ceremony at government house, which created great expectation among the members of the press, the president of the republic approved the aforementioned decree, which is something national journalism deserved.

President Belaunde pointed out that during his previous administration he had decreed freedom of expression and therefore, he said, we have not undertaken a second government to ruin what (?we have already established) by altering a policy which we now ratify and promise the Peruvian people.

He stated that [words indistinct] for national journalism, not only because of its own merits and because of the sacrifices a great number of its members have endured but, above all, because of its cooperation in fulfilling the desires, aspirations and expectations of the government.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT--Lima, 27 Sep (AFP)--Shell of Peru, a subsidiary of Dutch Shell, has signed a preliminary agreement with the state petroleum agency for oil exploration in the Madre de Dios area in the southeast. The final agreement will be signed in November. Shell of Peru plans to invest $100 million in this exploration. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 27 Sep 80 PY]

DIVISION COMMANDER RAPELA COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PROCESS

PY271926 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Gen Julio Rapela has stated that next week the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs [COMASPO] will meet with a group of politicians, although he did not specify the political leanings of the group. The commander of the 2nd Division indicated that there are disagreements with the groups with which the COMASPO has already held meetings. These disagreements are related to the political parties' statute. General Rapela, who is a member of the COMASPO, indicated that the political process is following its normal course.

[Begin Rapela recording] Well, I would say that everything is normal, the process is pursuing its course and the important events are getting nearer as everybody knows. [end recording]

Rapela added that the draft constitution could well be amended, although these amendments would not affect its essence.

[Begin recording] I believe--in fact, I am sure--that there will be amendments, because, after all, it is just a draft and since new opinions are heard it is quite possible that the draft will experience some changes. [end recording]

POLICE COOPERATION ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA RATIFIED

PY011244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Sep (TELAM)--The Uruguayan Government tonight issued a law ratifying the accord for exchanging police records and other related information with Argentina. Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez, in agreement with acting Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Lupinaccy and Justice Minister Fernando Bayardo Bengoa, approved the agreement on exchange of information and police records signed between the Uruguayan and Argentine governments. The accord was signed in Montevideo on 17 July 1980 by Argentine and Uruguayan justice ministers.

ENERGY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON LOSS OF IRAQI SUPPLIES

PY251816 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The cruel war between Iran and Iraq will force our country to implement a fuel-saving plan. This announcement was made today by the president of the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration (ANCAP). At the same time, the Uruguayan Navy announced that the tanker Lavalleja, which is currently sailing near the area of the conflict, will seek a port away from the dangerous Persian Gulf. While Iran and Iraq engage in battle, Brig Gen Jorge Borad has revealed that a plan to save oil is being prepared because Iraq is one of Uruguay's main suppliers. The ANCAP chairman indicated that there are reserves for 90 days, but that there is hardly any hope that the next shipment of crude will arrive.

POLITICAL PRISONER GLADIS YANES DIES IN PRISON

PY292153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 27 Sep (AFP)--The justice and human rights movements for Southern Cone countries reported here today that political prisoner Gladis Yanes died in Punta Rieles Prison, Montevideo, on 11 September. Lawyer Jair Kriscke, president of the movement, noted that last July the Uruguayan authorities informed Gladis Yanes' relatives of her delicate health and that here relatives asked them for permission to bring her home, but to no avail. According to Kriscke, Gladis Yanes was a prisonmate of Brazilian student Flavia Schilling who spent 7 years in Punta Rieles Prison accused of engaging in subversive activities in Uruguay.

NEW REPLY TO CASTRO ON SABOTAGE CASE BEING PREPARED

PA030022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2148 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 2 Oct (EFE)--Enrique Aristiguieta, deputy foreign minister of Venezuela, stated today that the Venezuelan Government is preparing a new reply to Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Castro's appraisal of the case of those tried for blowing up a Cubana de Aviacion airliner in 1976 was termed by the government official as being "harmful and unacceptable." Castro said recently that the acquittal of the four suspects--two Cubans and two Venezuelans--was "monstrous."

Aristiguieta referred to the new attacks against President Luis Herrera Campins' government which were published in GRANMA, the organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, on Wednesday. Before this, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry had replied in clear terms to Castro and had specifically mentioned that the Venezuelan Government does not interfere in affairs that pertain to the tribunals.

Spokesmen for some opposition parties have expressed the fear that a deterioration in the relations between Cuba and Venezuela might result in the reemergence of Venezuelan guerrilla movements which have been virtually wiped out in this country.

Deputy Foreign Minister Aristiguieta said today that there is no possibility of a resurgence of subversive movements, as happened in the 1960's. He underlined that up to now the situation has been completely under control and that there are only a few guerrillas cells which have not yet become integrated into the institutional life of the country.

He noted that President Herrera's government remains firm in its pacification policy so that these persons who have still not rejoined democratic life may do so gradually. He reminded Fidel Castro that in Roman law there exists a maxim which stipulates that if there is lack of proof or doubt, the ruling must favor the prisoner.

"Fidel Castro and his government--Castro because he is a lawyer and his government because the sovereignty of a Venezuelan tribunal affords all guarantees of legality--should remember this principle," he concluded.

COURT-MARTIAL OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY THREATENED

PA030211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 2 Oct (AFP)--It has been gathered from statements by Jose Ramon Bastidas Hernandez, president of the court-martial, that the members of that court who ruled on the case of the explosion of the Cuban plane have been threatened with death.

Bastidas Hernandez is a lawyer and a Venezuelan Armed Forces colonel who was a judge in the case involving the Cuban plane that was blown up in 1976 resulting in the deaths of 73 persons.

According to unofficial sources, the members of the military court were threatened with death after they acquitted Cubans Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles and Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo who were involved in this case.

Bastidas Hernandez said: "I have not received any calls but I know from other sources that there are threats against us. I am not afraid. My conscience is clear and I did my duty as a lawyer."

Regarding the development of the proceedings which have been called the "Cuban case," he said that Bosch's and Ricardo's lawyers yesterday appealed their defendants' sentence of 4 months and 22 days in prison for "using a false passport."

He added that "for this reason, the case will be taken to the court-martial for consultation and appeal. The court has scheduled two hearings for this, it has already conducted one and another is pending. Perhaps, the case will be sent to the court on Friday."

The high official denied that he had been pressured by the Venezuelan Government. He said: "I have never acted under pressure. There cannot be any doubt or the slightest suspicion regarding this. I could not be a lawyer and accept anything others wanted to impose on me."

He stressed: "I based my decision solely on what was in the records of the case and what was stated and proven. I repeat, I did not receive any calls from any government organization and I would not have accepted them either because I honor my profession and my job as a judge."

Asked about the decision that the three judges jointly made at the preliminary court-martial he said: "I am not interested in that now. I have no idea as to what the final decision of the last military court of appeals will be; the superior tribunal can confirm it or revoke it. I can only answer for our decision."

FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES CUBA'S PRO-USSR AFGHAN POLICY

PA011613 Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 30 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco returned here last night after receiving the chairmanship of the group of 77 Third World countries at the United Nations.

In a statement to the state-run televison station, Zambrano attacked Fidel Castro's regime both for its current diplomatic dispute with Venezuela and for its conduct within the nonaligned movement.

Upon receiving the chairmanship in New York, Zambrano gave thanks for the honor done to Venezuela and he said he would seek the unity of the movement to ensure its effective action.

He also strongly attacked Cuba, current chairman of the nonaligned movement, noting that in the wake of the Afghanistan invasion Cuba tried to "align" the movement with the Soviet position.

On this arrival in Caracas, the foreign minister touched on the tense diplomatic situation between the two countries. Confirming his New York statement that "personality cult regimes such as Cuba's are incapable of understanding democratic principles."

He was referring to Cuba's discomfort and protest over the recent acquittal by a military court here of four people accused of dynamiting a Cuban plane over the Caribbean, killing 73 people, in 1976.

DIPLOMATS IN HAVANA AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS AFTER CASTRO SPEECH

PA281256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 27 Sep (EFE)--The Venezuelan diplomatic mission in Havana greeted with "great concern" Fidel Castro's speech today in which he harshly attacked the Venezuelan Government for acquitting four persons accused of sabotaging a Cuban aircraft. "We are awaiting instructions from Caracas," Luis Navarro, Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires since Ambassador Rondon Lovera was withdrawn last April, told EFE.

Cuban security members tightened security this afternoon at the Venezuelan Embassy and the ambassador's private residence where 19 [number as received] persons are still inside the two buildings. The same diplomatic sources stated that the Venezuelan colony in Cuba is very small, "scarcely 20," and that they had no instructions on their withdrawal back to their country. Castro announced this evening that he had recalled to Cuba the 27 Cuban residents in Venezuela, after assailing Herrera Campins' government and hinting of the possibility of a diplomatic break.

ROYO ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF 'NONFULFILLMENT' OF TREATIES

PA021610 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2017 GMT 1 Oct 80

[By Jose Montano]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 1 Oct (LATIN)--President Aristides Royo today charged the United States with "nonfulfillment, anomalies and deficiencies" concerning the application of the Panama Canal treaties, whose first anniversary was marked with low-keyed celebrations throughout the country.

Present at events at which a mammoth Panamanian flag was hoisted atop Ancon Hill, Aristides [as received] said the government's criticisms had already been communicated to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. He added that he will shortly submit a report to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives (Congress) outlining the two countries' situation regarding the canal problem.

One of the problem concerns the application of Panama's labor laws in the Canal Zone. However, Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores expressed optimism about a prompt settlement of the problems, noting that "the U.S. side will pay due attention to Panamanian demands." He said he had noticed "good will...to make coexistence and cooperation as intense as possible."

For his part, Labor Minister Oyden Ortega said that "fortunately, (U.S. citizens) realize that Panamanian labor laws are fully in effect in this area of our nation." They have understood that "enforcing its laws throughout the nation's territory is part of the Panamanian state's sovereignty," he stressed.

The celebration of the event was in sharp contrast with festivities last year to mark the initiation of the treaties' implementation.

JUSTICE MINISTER NOTES LACK OF ANTI-U.S. VIOLENCE

PA022356 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statements by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, Panamanian government and justice minister and member of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission, on the first anniversary of the canal treaty implementation; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] As a Panamanian, I am pleased to commemorate this first anniversary of the legal, physical, political and social incorporation of the Canal Zone into our national territory. I am also very pleased because in the days preceeding 1 October 1979, people all over the world, particularly the U.S. citizens in the former Canal Zone, thought that we would take revenge, that violence would ensue and that the security of the U.S. citizens in the sector would be threatened. In other words, there was the impression that, come 1 October 1979, the Panamanian people would go wild unleashing the feelings they had restrained ever since the 1903 treaty was signed.

However, today, in my capacity as government minister in charge of security and order, I am very proud to say that none of this has happened. On the contrary, we have demonstrated that we not only respect law and order and security in the canal area but we have also been sincere and loyal friends of the U.S. citizens in this area. In other words, our people and government have behaved like partners in the task of operating the canal until the year 2000. There has been no act carried out by any Panamanian to the detriment of canal security or the physical safety of the U.S. citizens. This, which may seem to be a simple and normal fact of our institutional life, is evidence of good will and a sign of our people's maturity and of the growth we have experienced during this revolutionary process.

We hope that this will continue in this way and that the Americans will reciprocate. We hope that they will continue to act within the bounds of law, order and friendship as befits foreigners within the territory of another country. We also expect them to do everything they can to abide by the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties loyally and effectively.

During this past year, we can point to certain deeds and actions of the U.S. Government which are not in accordance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties. President Royo has stressed these in written messages and has noted carefully what these actions involved. However, the problems have been solved gradually. We expect that the two governments will establish a policy in accordance with the spirit expressed in the treaties as soon as possible. Our government will continue to denounce any situation which contradicts the agreements.

Therefore, with this anniversary, the republic is moving 1 year closer to 31 December 1999 when our flag, our fatherland and our territory will be occupied, defended, protected and developed exclusively by Panamanian nationals without the presence of foreign troops.

This is our message of hope, faith and friendship for today. This message is for all, for the Panamanians and the North Americans.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON TREATY IMPLEMENTATION AFTER 1 YEAR

MATUTINO Cites Deficiencies

PA030249 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p A-4

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "First Anniversary of the Treaty"]

[Text] One year after the treaty went into effect, it is fitting to analyze what has transpired not so much in terms of how many ships have transited the canal or how much they paid in tolls but in terms of the United States' observance of the letter and spirit of the 1977 canal treaty.

Here are some of the developments:

1. On 1 October 1979 the United States put into effect the so-called "1979 Panama Canal Act," labeled Public Law 96-70 of 27 September 1979 which, in open and flagrant violation of the treaty, resurrected the Canal Zone government and the Panama Canal Company with the same power structure that existed before the treaty went into effect, thus nullifying Panamanian participation.

2. President Carter took 9 months to appoint the executive board which should have been designated by 1 October 1979.

The sole purpose of the delay was to consolidate the power structure created by Public Law 96-70 to a point beyond that agreed to in the treaty.

3. President Carter took 10 months to appoint the Panama Canal Consultative Committee which Public Law 96-70 turned into a "diplomatic forum." Therefore it has met only once in an unimportant session devoid of substance.

4. Pursuant to a federal law, the United States imposed an oath and a code of conduct on the Panamanian Government representatives to the executive board and the administration in violation not only of the treaty but of Panamanian sovereignty as well.

5. By virtue of their majority on the executive board, U.S. officials approved bylaws permitting the representative of the U.S. defense secretary to be chairman of the board during the life of the treaty and to hold sessions without Panama's representative since, according to the bylaws, Panama's presence is not needed to have a quorum.

6. By virtue of their majority on the executive board, U.S. officials imposed an officer of the department of the army, Col Michael Rhodes, as executive board secretary.

7. Throughout the year, the Panama Canal Commission failed to submit bylaws setting terms and conditions of employment, including pay scales, to the executive board for consideration. Instead, in open violation of article 9 of the treaty, U.S. labor legislation is being applied as watered down by Public Law 96-70. The pay scale for the commission employees who came on duty on 1 October 1979 was set by a board composed of representatives of the Panama Canal Company, the Canal Zone Government, the U.S. Southern Command, the Air Force, the 193d Infantry Brigade, the navy and the U.S. Embassy, ignoring the treaty provisions and the commission executive board.

This pay scale is substantially lower than the ones in effect up to 30 September 1979. Thus Panamanian workers are subsidizing the ships transiting the canal.

8. The United States has ignored Panamanian jurisdiction and the commission is not observing Panamanian law regarding national holidays except for those listed in the Canal Zone code, which is still in effect in violation of the treaty. The United States refuses to comply with Panamanian court rulings on deductions for child support, back rent and so forth.

9. In open violation of the treaty, the United States is applying provisions of the veterans' employment preference laws to jobs in Panama.

10. The United States is retaining privileged status for Zonians at the expense of canal operations. While there is no money for necessary canal investments and while efforts are being made to lower Panamanian employees' wages, about $40 million is being charged to the canal to support those parasites.

11. The federal labor authority tribunal held hearings on labor matters at the Ancon Court this year in violation of the treaty and the local inspectors board is still operating in Panama.

12. The United States has refused to pay the social security service the third installment of the 13th month bonus payment. It wants Panamanian employees to be charged for that payment.

These and many other violations make up the balance of the year just ended and the lesson that Panamanians should learn is that they should not let down their guard or count on the good will of the United States. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry, the Labor Ministry and the canal affairs office should adopt a more forceful attitude with regard to all these arbitrary actions and injuries to Panama's dignity and sovereignty.

LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA Comments

PA021717 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "An Important Anniversary"]

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, approved during a plebsicite by a very significant majority of the Panamanian people after finding out all the facts and arguments for and against the treaties.

Last 1 October was marked with great jubilation and dignity by all Panamanians, and the hundreds of thousands who participated in the ceremonies or saw them on television will never forget the solemn and moving moment when our flag was hoisted on Ancon Hill, which has become a symbol of our nationality.

The implementation of the treaties has not been an easy task. The United States did not show the good will or the spirit of cooperation which is at the core of the agreement so there can be harmonious coexistence between the two nations. The buildings, installations and equipment were returned to Panama in poor condition, contrary to what had been agreed upon. The U.S. Government also took several months to appoint its representatives to the executive board of the Canal Commission, thus causing an unnecessary delay.

However, the Panamanian Government has assumed major responsibilities and it has gradually overcome certain initial difficulties. We can cite the work at the ports of Balboa and Cristobal, which have a direct effect on the national economy. During the first few months everything did not go well and it became necessary to purchase more modern equipment. Customers complained several times but now there is efficient service and good relations between the workers and the port authority directors.

The reverted areas are still not being given the best use but the fact is that the chaos or speculation forcast by many is not noticeable either. We know this takes time and great care because no doubt this is the best land in the nation.

We are pleased to see the new Colon plan which will begin soon. It will improve the standard of living in Colon, which suffered most from the disappearance of the Canal Zone. Let us hope this project will serve as a model to continue making the best use of what the new treaties offer if the work involved is done.

LA PRENSA Criticizes Treaty

PA012353 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] One year after the implementation of the Carter-Torrijos treaties, history, the sole teacher of all truths, has dispelled the demagogic mirages and is clearly revealing the consequences of the agreements. Without resolving the causes of the existing conflict between the two countries--the main purpose of the negotiations--the treaties have turned out to be an inexhaustible source of new discrepancies. Because of the lack of an effective arbitration clause to justly resolve these discrepancies, the treaties wind up making decisions that are favorable to the United States. The Panama Canal Commission, like its predecessor, the former canal company, is an official U.S. Government agency regulated by the laws that the U.S. Congress has passed and will pass in the future. Panama's participation in the commission loses political importance due to the minority status of its representatives. It is also morally limited because these are officials proposed by Panama, but appointed by the United States, which can also remove them. In addition, the turning over the canal to Panama in the year 2000 reveals itself as a Pyrrhic victory in view of the need, proclaimed by the Panamanian Government, to sign new agreements for the construction of a sea-level canal. In short, these are treaties of the United States, by the United States and for the United States.

U.S. SHRIMP BOAT REPORTEDLY DETAINED ON ATLANTIC COAST

PA011825 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 30

[Excerpt] The U.S. flag shrimp boat "Miss Rena" was recently detained by National Guard coast guard cutters in Panama's Atlantic waters, it has been reported in Bocas del Toro port, where the boat is being held. During a recent visit to Bocas del Toro Province this reporter found out that the "Miss Rena" is moored at that Atlantic port. The boat had been chartered by some Florida residents for a ride which extended to Bocas del Toro's coasts. Meanwhile, Clanrad Bilanfantly, administrator of Bocas del Toro port, said in his official capacity that at the time of the boat's capture for violation of international laws on territorial waters there was no indication it had caught any type of seafood. The crew of the "Miss Rena" has been turned over to immigration officials.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT, ASI DENY FOR CHARGES ON FACTORY SHUTDOWNS

PA021654 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 1 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported here that three youths died today in a clash with authorities in a neighborhood in eastern San Salvador. According to the official report, the youths were killed during a shootout which lasted more than 15 minutes. It is not known whether the police sustained any casualties.

It has also been reported that the National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES) has declared that the school term has ended to protest the many murders of teachers throughout the country. The decision was provoked by the machinegunning of two teachers from the San Jose Jesuit School on Tuesday.

Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez said here last night that the authorities are studying the possibility of holding a plebiscite or elections either for a constituent assembly or mayors. Hernandez, member of the Christian Democratic Party leadership, reiterated his party's decision to turn over power to the winner in future elections. He also said the social reforms begun by the government are being implemented and "have the support of the people, particularly the peasants, who have produced a record harvest."

The government and the Salvadoran Industrialists Association [ASI] today denied statements by members of the foreign commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) in Mexico yesterday that 150 factories have closed down in El Salvador in the past 2 months. In a note sent to AFP, the Information Secretariat of the junta described the statement that there has been a mass closure of factories in the country as "false."

"The factories which have been forced to close their operations in the months prior to August have done so due to the direct violent action, the threats and situation created by the extremist guerrilla groups which officially form part of the FDR," the note added.

"If 150 factories had closed down, as the FDR charges, the country would be paralyzed and this situation would be impossible to hide," the noted indicated.

The government blamed the left for the labor problems, the destruction of industries with bombs and "other desperate acts against the country's economy."

A similar denial was issued by the ASI in a note signed by ASI President Eduardo Mendez. The organization "categorically and emphatically" denied the statements of the representatives of the FDR foreign commission. It said that although "this country has been shaken by terrorism during the past 2 years, the companies affected do not even come close to the aforementioned number, and much less during the past 2 months.

The ASI invited the world press, particularly the Mexican press, and the Mexican businessmen to visit El Salvador so they "can learn the truth."

EDUCATORS BLAME MINISTERS FOR DEATH OF TEACHERS

PA020454 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1822 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The National Association of Salvadoran Educators [ANDES] has said that the education minister and vice minister are responsible for the death of three teachers in the past 24 hours. ANDES claims that any opposition to the closing of schools permits rightwing terrorists, whose barracks have been identified, to go hunting for teachers.

The professors of the San Jose boarding school, who were killed yesterday at noon when they left the school, were on their way to the National Commerce School where they worked. Very soon, many others will die, just because the minister wants it this way.

VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS AREAS CLAIMS ADDITIONAL LIVES

PA020429 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1400 GMT 1 October reports that the naked body of an unidentified youth was found on the morning of 1 October in the parking lot of Santa Ana National Institute in El Palmar District of this capital. The report says the victim had both hands tied to a palm tree and showed signs of torture. The victim was probably a student of the institute, but he was difficult to identify because he was disfigured.

In another report, in the same newscast, Radio Cadena Central reports that eight more bodies were found on the morning of 1 October in different parts of the capital: four near the toll gate in the new road to the airport; three in Ciudad Credisa and another in East 29th Street next to the Torraza movie theater.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central at 1816 GMT 1 October reports that six more bodies were located on the highway to Sonsonate on 1 October. The radio says they all had bullet wounds and still have not been identified. According to the radio, the authorities do not know if they were killed there or thrown from a car. The radio adds that another body was found near the women's prison where it has been for more than 24 hours.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENVOY'S SONS PUBLISH LETTER TO FPL

PA021957 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1705 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The three sons of South African diplomat Archibald Dunn today published a call to the central command of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) in the Salvadoran papers. The FPL kidnapped Dunn on 28 November 1979.

It is clear from the text of the open letter that the diplomat's family has apparently already delivered a ransom to the FPL.

The public message says "we have already complied with everything you wanted us to do within our capacity and resources."

It seems that the last communication the kidnappers had with Dunn's relatives was a letter they sent on 10 September. There have been no other contacts since this one.

GUATEMALA

POLICE ANNOUNCE FINDING ILLEGAL BURIALS

PA021246 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1925 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] In Rio Grande, Zacapa Department, police have found an illegal cemetery. It is belived that at least 20 bodies had been found in the river. Some others were buried on the banks of the river. Three bodies were found yesterday in a state of advanced decomposition. All had machete wounds.

Two volunteer firemen from Zacapa were asked to recover the bodies. According to initial investigations, most were of persons murdered in other regions and apparently brought to this site.

The three most recent were buried near the river, said a spokesman. Police are continuing the investigation.

According to reports, Dr Armando Andrino, who is in charge of the autopsies at Zacapa Hospital, said it will be better to do the autopsies on the site because of the decomposition of the bodies.

FIVE PURPORTED GUERRILLAS KILLED IN WESTERN REGION

PA030356 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 2 Oct (AFP)--Five purported guerrillas were killed yesterday after attempting to hold a political-military meeting in a ranch in San Marcos Department in western Guatemala. The alleged guerrillas, according to official sources, arrived at the Argentina Ranch in order to speak to the peasants, but armed guards of the ranch opened fire killing five of them. Shortly after, the security forces conducted a mop-up operation in the area but did not come in contact with the guerrillas.

EGP GUERRILLAS HANG THREE COMRADES FOR TREASON

PA021635 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] According to police, three alleged guerrillas were shot and hung from a tree in Chicanal, Quiche Department. The victims were Sabino Tristan Pacheco and Jorge and Nicolas Castro, brothers, who were allegedly killed by other members of the People's Guerrillas Army [EGP]. A sign saying "They were traitors. EGP." was left by the bodies.

The police also reported that last night nine peasants were shot at the Buenos Aires farm in San Pablo, San Marcos Department. The victims had been tortured and shot several times. They had been kidnapped before they were killed, a police spokesman said.

Police are trying to identify the bodies of five young men found at the Argentina Ranch in Maracatan, San Marcos Department.

BRIEFS

INCREASED EXPORTS--Carlos Toledo Vielmann, public relations secretary of the presidency, has announced to foreign correspondents that Guatemala's exports increased by 37 percent during the first 6 months of this year in comparison with the same period in 1979. Exports that increased most were unrefined sugar, 98 percent; nontraditional products, 54 percent; and coffee, 47 percent. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 PA]

HONDURAS

FUSEP DENIES POLICE KILLED PEASANT IN HOSPITAL

PA021253 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Concepcion Romero Soza, a peasant, who was recovering at the medical school hospital in Olancho from wounds he received last Sunday, was finished off by men dressed as policemen, a Public Security Forces [FUSEP] spokesman said. This occurred yesterday afternoon in the hospital's intensive care unit, where his killers shot and stabbed him to death.

According to Romero's family, he had been wounded by four policemen when he pulled a machete on them when they tried to arrest him. They also say that they took him to the hospital and that he was recovering.

But a FUSEP spokesman says the men who killed Romero were not policemen and he gives another version of what really happened last Sunday when Romero was wounded. According to the FUSEP spokesman, Romero was stopped by three armed men disguised as policemen, who shot him, took his gun and money and threw him in the river near Concordia. He was rescued and brought to the hospital, where he was killed by unidentified men.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA RELEASES STATEMENT ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS

PA030439 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement to nation by the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, read by junta member Arturo Cruz at government house--live]

[Text] In these days when we commemorate the death in battle of Gen Benjamin Zeledon, national hero and forefather of the anti-imperialist struggle, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is addressing this message to the people of Nicaragua today to discuss some matters occurring at this moment in our fatherland.

The Government of National Reconstruction wants to present profound decisions on situations that are seriously affecting our revolutionary process.

The existence of counterrevolutionary bands that have sanctuary in neighboring territories; the anticommunist campaign being waged despite the pluralistic character of this process to create fear and ill-will against the revolution; the shameless use of religion and other values--that our revolution has made efforts to safeguard--for blackmail purposes; the plans that the government has already detected in some labor organizations to initiate land seizures, strikes, and the paralyzation of production in the next few weeks; and other acts of violence--all this is clear evidence of destabilizing efforts and of the decision to challenge the government and the revolutionary order.

Faced with these activities, the revolutionary government cannot remain unmoved. Up to now, we have maintained an unprecedented policy of great tolerance and generosity. People who have been responsible for armed counterrevolutionary activities and who have been involved in plots have repeatedly been released. Persuasion has been used to deal with strikes and the seizure of work centers. No harsh measures have been applied in dealing with decapitalization and other destabilizing maneuvers.

Now we want to discuss the incidents that have taken place in Bluefields in the past few days. Behind these activities which have been geared toward the weakening of authority through acts of vandalism, there is a plot to destabilize the revolutionary government and to challenge the power of the revolution.

In order to discredit the country at a time when the Inter-American Human Rights Commission is about to visit the country at our request, we know that some persons and groups in the country, in an effort to defend their own interests, are spreading all sorts of lies about the revolutionary process and are taking advantage of the political backwardness, ignorance and prejudices of some sectors of our people--sectors that Somozism kept in ignorance in order to better dominate them.

One obvious sign of this is the campaign unleashed sometime ago against the presence of internationalist teachers and technicians from Cuba and many other nations. Those who have been blindly preaching anticommunism have a profound hatred and fear of the advances of the revolution and of the consolidation of its achievements, which are truly popular achievements. They are trying to destabilize the country, to obstruct economic activities and to promote disorder and financial chaos at a time when we have to double our production efforts. They have tried to do this so that they can tell foreign and gloomy forces, which deeply distrust our process, that an intervention in our internal affairs is necessary.

We already know the meaning of the pacification forces that several ideologists of the counterrevolution have in mind. They want to deploy these forces to guarantee their interests even if the interests of the country and national sovereignty--which is another achievement of the revolution--are trampled.

The time has come to state firmly, counting on the support of a revolutionary people determined to defend their revolution, that no threat to order, to the stability of the country or to the production process will be tolerated any longer under any circumstances.

We are not creating any unusual situation and we are not suspending any guarantee, but revolutionary laws will be applied rigorously to anyone promoting or inciting civil disobedience, to anyone disregarding the authorities, and to anyone preventing officials from carrying out their functions or anyone seizing public offices or sites. Disorder, riots, aggressions and disrespect for members of the armed forces or the national police will not be tolerated.

The seizure of factories or of any production or work center will not be allowed. Illegal strikes and actions that impede the leaving of products from the factories will not be allowed.

The interruption or blocking of traffic of public transport vehicles will not be allowed. This includes buses, trucks, ships, airplanes and so forth.

The seizure of land, farms or ranches will not be tolerated. Neither will the interruption of work in those places be tolerated. Whoever has an agrarian claim must present it to the Nicaraguan National Institute for Agrarian Reform.

The seizure of houses for housing programs will not be tolerated. Cattle theft and any other form of rural theft will be firmly persecuted without hesitation. The decapitalization of enterprises will not be tolerated. Laws on this type of action will be strictly enforced.

Reports on counterrevolutionary actions, disorders, attacks on the authorities, riots, strikes, the interruption of public services, and the seizing of land, farms and ranches are actions included in the considerations of decrees 511 and 512. [as heard]

Persons found responsible for any of the actions already described will be pursued and brought to trial without privileges. The generosity of the revolution ends where the revolution itself is attacked.

There should be no doubt that this revolutionary process and its achievements and popular advances, the stability of the country and national peace, the guarantee of participation in work and the march of production will be protected and defended to the end.

The revolutionary government cannot avoid its historic responsibility for safeguarding the revolutionary achievements that have cost so much blood and pain to our people and for securing a framework of order and social peace to carry forth the process.

Our firmness at this moment is an important factor in the stability of the process and the country. This has been achieved thanks to the moral and political strength of the revolution and to popular support.

Those who may want to endanger this stability and disregard the national interest, those who may want to look only at their private interests and ignore the harm they do to our people, should know that the time of hesitation has ended and that the generous revolution which promotes the transformation of the country and the creation of a new society is prepared to face those trying to stop it.

For this purpose, we have the laws of the revolution, reason and justice. The Government of National Reconstruction, in giving this answer is interpreting the feeling of responsibility with which the Nicaraguan people have assumed the great task of reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Moises Hassan, Arturo Cruz.

Government house, 2 October 1980.

CALM RESTORED IN BLUEFIELDS; 'AGITATORS' ARRESTED

PA021519 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Official spokesmen have reported that peace and calm have returned to Bluefields, capital of Zelaya Department, after 2 days of disturbances provoked by counterrevolutionary agitators. The spokesmen said the residents of Bluefields listened to reason after a dialogue with Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez and Commander Lumberto Campbell, minister and deputy minister for the Atlantic coast.

Counterrevolutionary instigators, some of them foreigners, wanted the Bluefields residents to disavow the authority of Commander Ramirez and attack the historic achievements the Sandinist revolution has obtained in essential areas such as health, education and transportation. Another objective of the agitation was to protest the presence of Cuban doctors and teachers, who, as everyone knows, have come to Nicaragua to cooperate as internationalist workers in the solution of our people's problems.

Our authorities have found that the events in Bluefields the past 2 days have international ramifications, originating in other countries, and are part of a campaign to destabilize our revolutionary process.

Calm has returned to the region after a dialogue between the authorities and residents and a joint Sandinist army-police operation which led to the capture of 20 agitators. Authorities also seized several weapons stolen by the agitators. These individuals have been transferred to Managua for investigation. They sought to bring terror and disorder to Bluefields, but the people did not heed them and instead listened to the local authorities. The government has said that revolutionary justice will be firmly applied to those individuals.

Departmental Committee Communique

PA021419 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1330 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Communique to the people of Bluefields by Sandinist National Front Departmental Leadership Committee; undated]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], as the legitimate revolutionary vanguard with the irrevocable authority granted it by the Nicaraguan people, taking into consideration the provocations and acts of aggression of counterrevolutionary demonstrators, which included direct attacks on regional officials, stealing 13 rifles from (Copesnica) and direct armed attacks on the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] forces, considers:

1. As a result of the disturbances staged by these people, it is impossible to conduct normal activities today since many leaders have not been arrested yet and the weapons that were stolen have not all been recovered.

2. In view of the activities of these Somozist antisocials, it will be difficult to supply food since it could not be brought in from Managua. However, efforts are being made to bring in the food as soon as possible.

3. The EPS will stay in the area as long as necessary, until the weapons are recovered, the rest of the leaders are arrested and everything is back to normal.

4. It calls on the people in general, the working class, youth from the coast, women and other inhabitants to defend the revolution by reporting agitators who are threatening and attacking the people and want to create disorder and anarchy.

Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] FSLN Departmental Leadership Committee

JUNTA MEMBERS COMMENT ON BLUEFIELDS INCIDENTS

Borge Analysis

PA022338 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] At a news conference held yesterday, Comdr Tomas Borge broadly discussed the Bluefields problem and cited enough details to demonstrate how national and international reaction are treating this matter to the detriment of the revolutionary process.

Commander Borge described the demands made in connection with the Cuban doctors and teachers in Bluefields as inconceivable, idiotic, crazy and stupid.

I want to announce, he said, that some 30 people have been arrested in Bluefields. The issue of the Cuban doctors and teachers is nothing but a smokescreen concealing the true intentions of counterrevolutionaries in the region. They are after other things, such as the removal of all Sandinist Front cadres from the area. They want us to leave Bluefields and they question the agrarian reform, our health and educational programs and so forth.

We must make it clear that these are not the Atlantic coast people, but groups manipulated by foreign agents. We are on the trail of these foreigners and we will disclose this information, Commander Borge continued.

All foreigners who participate in counterrevolutionary activities in this country will be expelled regardless of who they are, Commander Borge stressed. We already know a few names, he said. There is a Canadian and we know that some members of the Single Central of Workers, CUS, have also arrived. They should not think that we do not have their names. We have the names of both the foreign and the domestic reactionary activists and we will disclose them. The foreigners will leave Nicaragua and they will leave for good, Tomas added.

Commander Borge also said yesterday that the minute the counterrevolutionaries conceived of this type of separatist movement, they began trying to drive a wedge between the Atlantic coast and the rest of the country. A campaign against us in this area began among the Costa Rican reactionary and rightwing communications media. As is known, Costa Rican radio and television stations are on the air more often than ours. The Voice of America and the Colombian radio stations also began reporting. It was a whole program, a combined plot involving several evangelical pastors and Somozists.

The CUS is also involved with foreign agents posing as pastors. They may not be evangelical pastors, but they could be Protestants, the Commander explained. Several [word indistinct] are also implicated, Borge added.

Counterrevolutionaries managed to paralyze work in Bluefields. They wanted to set fire to the houses of those who wanted to work. The minister also confirmed that these elements had stolen 11 semiautomatic rifles as well as several Garand rifles and shotguns from a factory. The counterrevolutionaries also threatened to set fire to some ships, thus alarming the sailors. According to the commander, people were terrified. The police had to be prudent so these elements were acting practically without restraint. But we gave instructions to adopt firm measures, which is why the leaders, including several Protestant ministers, were detained.

Tomas then stressed that foreigners, regardless of their citizenship, will be expelled from this country for good. He also warned that saboteurs will be taken to court. Some people believe they can mess around with the revolution, confusing revolutionary democracy with weakness, he added.

Yesterday, Commander Borge also revealed the names of several persons involved in counterrevolutionary plots. There is a man in Matagalpa named Omar (Alum); there is another named Jorge Armando Chavez. We know, Borge said, where they meet. They meet on Humberto Madariaga's farm, at the house of Jose Esteban Vasquez and at a number of other locations.

We want them to know that we have the names of all who meet there. They are planning to protest the presence of Cubans there, to sabotage the cotton harvest and to demand elections, among other things. We are saying this so they will not believe that we are aware of what is happening. We know what they are doing there and everything else. They have underestimated the meaning of a revolution and what it can cover. A revolution supported by the people has more eyes than they imagine, Borge added.

Commander Borge revealed the names of other elements involved in counterrevolutionary activities in other parts of the country. We already know, he said, about their activities in San Rafael del Sur. The activities they are planning in the health centers. We already know about this, Mrs (Arquin Guembes), Sanchez, Valverde and Garcia. We also know about the activities they are planning and have carried out in Chinandega. They have said absurd things there. For instance, they claim that one of those implicated in Bernardino Larios' criminal activities is now my secretary, Borge commented. They even say that he is a relative of mine.

Going back to the problem of the Cuban doctors, Commander Borge said that in the past, 200 out of every 1,000 children born in Nicaragua died. Those who want the doctors to leave want these children to die. They are the children of the workers and the peasants, not of the wealthy. Those who want these internationalists to leave are the murderers of these children, who are dying because of a lack of medical attention, the commander affirmed.

Ramirez Remarks

PA021720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] According to junta member Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the counterrevolutionary maneuvers in Bluefields are being directed by Stone Age individuals who do not want any changes in Nicaragua and yearn for the days of exploitation.

Dr Ramirez Mercado affirmed that the big campaign currently being waged in Bluefields against the internationalist doctors and teachers is the work of counterrevolutionary elements.

Those Stone Age individuals are manipulating our Atlantic coast brothers like puppets in order to continue subjecting them to the exploitation to which they were subjected for so many years. They are horrified because all traces of theft and exploitation have disappeared under the revolution and they can no longer live off the people's blood, Dr Ramirez added.

Here is Ramirez Mercado's statement on the Bluefields situation at the inaugural session of the first national assembly of the 19 July Sandinist Youth:

[Begin recording] As regards the Atlantic coast issue, the revolution has been calling for national unity because we are convinced that the country's reconstruction must be brought about within a framework of unity of efforts and of wills. But for some, that is just a cry in the wilderness. The revolution is being attacked every day. We accept an ideological struggle waged with dignity, but the enemies of the people's cause often stoop to lies, blackmail and falsehoods.

For days now we have been hearing that the Cubans are taking over the country and that the Soviets will be next. Those who for years accepted owners for this country, those who consented to the most opprobrious submission to imperialist domination, those who to the end tried to save the remnants of that submission in order to keep us from becoming truly independent and sovereign like we are today, insist every day that our study plans are copied from Cuba and that the Cuban professors in our universities are taking the place of our own professors and taking away their bread. What they do not say out loud, they say in a low voice that we are sending our sugar to Cuba, that the Cuban doctors are inexperienced apprentices, that the Cuban teachers come here only to indoctrinate us. These blind and irresponsible statements, this campaign of lies and unjustified attacks, have begun yielding fruit.

A few disoriented people, whose attitudes result from the confusion and backwardness instilled in them by Somozism and by today's rabid anticommunists, have dedicated themselves to promoting disorders in Bluefields under the pretext that Cuban doctors and teachers must be expelled from Nicaragua. We insist: That is just a pretext.

We want to tell those gentlemen, who promote these actions from platforms from their tribunes guaranteed by the revolution's pluralism and by the press freedom we enjoy here in Nicaragua, tha if we have Cuban doctors and teachers here in Nicaragua, that if we have Cuban doctors and teachers here in Nicaragua, as well as of many other nationalities, it is because we need them. Hundreds of rural communities had never seen a doctor before. Last year, for the first time in the history of this country, a brigade of Nicaraguan doctors arrived in Tortuguero, in southern Zelaya, to control a measles epidemic. Never before in our history has the Atlantic coast received as much attention as much support and as many resources as today. [end recording]

NEW CHARGE TO ARGENTINA APPOINTED: RELATIONS NORMAL

PA021641 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (AFP)--Today Nicaragua announced the appointment of Horacio Melendez Uriza as Nicaragua charge d'affaires in Argentina and at the same time noted that its relations with Argentina are normal.

Norma Penalba, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, refuted reports in the newspaper CLARIN of Buenos Aires that the Nicaraguan diplomats in Argentina had left unexpectedly and that the Panamanian Embassy was taking over Nicaraguan affairs. Norma Penalba explained that Nicaragua recalled its representatives in Buenos Aires for consultations. These representatives are Rafeal Castellon, charge d'affaires, and Daniel Montenegro, military attache. Castellon, Penalba added, was replaced by Melendez, who was the first secretary at the Nicaraguan Embassy in the Soviet Union. Norma Penalba noted that Melendez will represent her country in Argentina until a new ambassador is appointed.

RADIO SANDINO LAUDS PARAGUAY'S BREAKS IN RELATIONS

PA021607 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The dictatorial government of Paraguay today announced it was breaking relations with Nicaragua. News reports from Asuncion indicate that the Stroessner government's decision is based on the Sandinist government's attitude regarding the execution of Stroessner's friend and colleague, dictator Anastasio Somoza.

This afternoon the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry reported the decision to Mexican Ambassador Albert Robles, who is in charge of Nicaraguan affairs in that unfortunate Southern Cone country. The Paraguayan dictatorship insists on blaming our country for the actions of the guerrilla group which collected part of the debt Somoza owed to the Nicaraguan people, whom he killed and looted as he pleased.

The official Paraguayan note also stated that there was bad faith in the statement of Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, conservative member of the reconstruction government junta, when he commented on the execution of Somoza. According to the Paraguayan Government, he slandered and threatened dictator Stroessner.

That dictatorship, which is a disgrace to Latin America, had already declared persona non grata and expelled the diplomats of the Sandinist government, so the break of relations with our country does not surprise anyone because the popular revolutionary Nicaraguan Government is a thorn in Stroessner's side. He is afraid the Paraguayan people will follow the Sandinist example and then things will be spoiled for him. The break in relations enables the Nicaraguans to breathe cleaner air. Good news! Stroessner broke relations with the Nicaraguan people!

UGANDA'S MUWANGA MEETS WITH CASTRO BEFORE DEPARTURE

FL021353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Council of State and Government, last night held talks with Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, at the Palace of the Revolution. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the two leaders examined various aspects of the international situation as well as diverse topics related to possible forms of cooperation between the two countries.

Also present in the talks were Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Uganda's Foreign Minister Erifasi Otema Alimadi. The Federal Republic of Uganda is a member of the nonaligned countries movement. That country's visiting delegation has signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement between the two nations.

Airport Press Conference

FL021748 Havana Domestic Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Prior to his departure, Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, held a press conference at the Jose Marti International Airport, during which he termed his visit to Cuba as a happy event. He thanked Fidel and other members of the PCC Politburo for their personal participation in the talks, and noted that the Cuban experience has demonstrated that the creative energy of a nation led by a good administraton constitutes an invincible force.

Comments on Cooperation

FL021844 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Minutes before taking the plane that was returning him home, Chairman Muwanga told the press that the visit was the beginning of a new era between his country and Cuba. The Ugandan leader emphasized that relations of cooperation between his country and Cuba will be expanded in the future in the various fields of economic development.

Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, asserted that the Cuban experience offers one of the best examples of self-determination and national construction of all times.

Castro's Farewell

FL021744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today bade farewell to Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, and the delegation he heads. The Ugandan delegation visited our country for several days and held meetings with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and members of the PCC Politburo and Councils of State and Ministers.

An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two sides and the general conditions governing the development of relations between Cuba and Uganda was signed yesterday.

The visitor and the delegation accompanying him were also seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Foreign Minister and interim Rene Anillo and Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras.

JUAN BOSCH CRITICIZES VENEZUELAN COURT ACTION

FL021439 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In an exclusive interview for Radio Reloj in Havana, the prestigious Latin American intellectual, Juan Bosch, condemned the Venezuelan Government's decision to set free the perpetrators of the Barbados crime. The former Dominican president noted that setting those criminals free is part of the world battle between capitalism and socialism, and stressed that the Venezuelan action coincides with the release in the United States of three of the defendants in the assassination of Orlando Letelier. Bosch stated that such action will cause serious problems to the Venezuelan Government, which in a very short period of time has lost public trust, both national and international. In closing, Juan Bosch reiterated his firm solidarity with the Cuban revolution in the face of such a shameless decision of Venezuela's Social Christian government.

WFTU MEMBERS URGED TO CONDEMN VENEZUELAN ACTION

FL021733 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba has asked all the world's trade unions to condemn the Venezuelan decision to acquit the persons guilty of sabotaging a Cuban plane in 1976. Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), made the appeal to the delegations that are attending the 31st meeting of the WFTU General Council being held in Moscow.

We urge, Escandel said, that demands be made on the Venezuelan Government and on that country's military court to give the punishment deserved to the persons who murdered 73 innocent persons in the gruesome crime.

The Cuban representative called for joint action of workers and trade unions in the face of Yankee and NATO actions to increase the arms race. He asked for solidarity with the peoples of El Salvador and Bolivia and offered Cuba as host of the 10th World Trade Union Congress scheduled to be held in November 1981. If the council approves this Cuban proposal, Escandel added, our people will spare no effort to guarantee the success of the congress.

RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS MEETING OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS

FL021619 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The committee being sponsored by the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists was established at the World Economy Research Center with the attendance of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, who heads the committee. At the ceremony it was learned that the Second Congress of the Third World Economists will be held in Havana from 26 to 30 April 1981.

AFGHANISTAN'S QADER TALKS WITH PCC OFFICIAL

LD012244 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee met with Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who is visiting that country to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Cuban Defense Committee. During the meeting both sides discussed topics of mutual interest in an atmosphere of warmth and sincerity.

BARBADOS

FORDE URGES GREATER COOPERATION AMONG CARICOM STATES

FL260104 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Barbados Foreign Affairs Minister Henry Forde says greater cooperation is needed among member states of the Caribbean community if CARICOM is to survive. He expressed that view while addressing regional Jaycees at their 20th annual convention. Mr Forde reminded the delegates that the decade of the 1970's had exposed the economic fragility of small states such as those in the Caribbean. Against this background, the senior Barbados government minister said the survival of the region lies in the type of cooperation given by CARICOM states. Mr Forde also used the occasion to dismiss [words indistinct] that CARICOM has not worked. He said among the CARICOM institutions which are functioning effectively is the Caribbean Development Bank. Mr Forde ended by saying that the challenges faced by the region in the 1980's must be met with even greater resolve by the people of the Caribbean.

TEAM TO VISIT VENEZUELA TO DISCUSS OIL PURCHASES

FL240102 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A Barbados Government mission leaves that country tomorrow for Caracas to discuss purchases of oil from Venezuela on concessional terms. The delegation is expected to hold discussion with senior officials on the Mexico-Venezuela deal under which oil will be sold to nine countries in the region on easy terms. According to an earlier Venezuelan Embassy announcement, the talks will be aimed at settling the final details of the agreement such as volume of oil to be purchased by Barbados [words indistinct] Barbados storage capacity. An embassy spokesman said today the team will have meetings with Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, and officials from the Foreign and Energy and Mines Ministries.

JAMAICA

DAILY GLEANER CITES POSSIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL VENEZUELAN FUNDS

FL011445 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Government is likely to get a further U.S.$33.6 million from Venezuela under the Venezuela-Mexico facility when it goes into effect probably in early November. For the facility agreement has not yet been signed, and from all indications will be signed after the Jamaican elections now expected to be held in the last week of October.

But the windfall of a further $33.6 million when the facility goes into effect can be put no higher than a possibility since the Venezuelans had once before backtracked on a facility offered to Jamaica as far back as January this year. What is more, even if they decide to perform this time, they might well deduct the U.S.$20 million already advanced. If this happens the U.S.$33.6 million windfall could well be reduced to a mere U.S.$13.6 million.

MUNROE WARNS OF 'GENERAL' SOCIAL REVOLUTION

FL011208 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaica's Workers Party General Secretary Trevor Munroe has warned in Kingston that if there is a coup on the island, the people will rise up in general social revolution. He was speaking at an event organized by the women's committee for social progress. He said that the political violence going on in the country is part of the reactionary destabilization plot. He charged that (?a change) has weakened government in clearing the way for a military coup. He repeated his party's support for Prime Minister Michael Manley and called for a PNP [People's National Party] vote in next month's elections.